

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JANUARY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

The Iranian Air Force bombed Iraq's Al-Kumayt barracks on 13 January, inflicting "considerable losses and casualties," the Iranian Joint Staff Command announced in a communique cited by IRNA. While the communique said that all Iranian planes returned safely from the raid, 80 kms inside Iraq, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio stated that Iraqi air defenses downed one of two Iranian planes which overflew the Maysan area of Iraq that day. The communique from Baghdad also announced another Iraqi air attack on shipping in the Gulf on 13 January, asserting that Iraqi planes hit two "maritime targets" near Khark Island. This followed Iraq's announcement in an earlier communique cited by INA that its Air Force had carried out "successful raids" on two other "maritime targets" in the same area on 11 January. Shipping sources in Manama confirmed that an Iranian vessel was crippled by an Iraqi missile attack that day, according to Baghdad radio. In a related report, Radio Monte Carlo said that many targets of recent Iraqi raids have been Iranian tankers transporting oil to islands in the southeastern part of the Gulf for transfer to waiting foreign tankers.

In another military development, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian forces thwarted an 11 January Iraqi attempt to occupy an island in the Arvand River, Iran's term for the Shatt al-Arab. Meanwhile, a UN committee arrived in Baghdad at the start of a visit to investigate the conditions of POW's in both countries, Baghdad radio noted.

Lebanon

Israeli Withdrawal Plan — The defense establishment's proposals for a withdrawal in stages enjoy majority support in the Israeli Cabinet, despite opposition from Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and some other Likud ministers, Jerusalem radio disclosed in a report on the continuing Cabinet debate on Lebanon. If the Cabinet approves the plan, the IDF will begin its withdrawal "within the next 2 weeks," redeploying on a new line between the Al-Zahrani and Al-Litani Rivers, according to *THE JERUSALEM POST*. The IDF will subsequently withdraw from the Al-Biq'a valley, including Jabal al-Baruk, and should complete its withdrawal by Autumn 1985, the paper added. Israeli military experts cited by Jerusalem radio likewise predicted that the initial withdrawal will be to a "Katyusha" line 20-30 km north of Israel's border with Lebanon. As for the possibility that Lebanon might alter its policy toward a negotiated withdrawal, the radio said the Lebanese must present any new proposals by 17 January when the next "and possibly final" round of talks takes place at Al-Naqurah.

Security Situation — The final phase of the coastal road security plan was completed on 12 January with the deployment of 1,700 troops from the Lebanese Army's 12th Brigade along the coastal road from Khaldah to Al-Rumaylah, Beirut radio announced.

An Israeli roadblock prevented the Army from moving further south, the radio said. In West Beirut, two bomb explosions on 12 January killed 3 people and injured 35 others, Beirut radio reported. The "Free Youths of Beirut" claimed responsibility for the bombings, describing them as a warning to the PSP to evacuate the city, according to the Voice of Lebanon. The Syrian daily *AL-BATH* blamed "Arafat's clique and Israel" for the new spate of bombings, Damascus radio reported.

In Tripoli, Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban warned the United States that operations will be carried out against it in retaliation for the fate of the people of southern Lebanon and Palestine, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon reported.

PLO

External Relations — PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas expressed satisfaction with his recent talks with Soviet officials in Moscow and praised Soviet efforts to normalize Palestinian-Syrian relations, KUNA reported on 11 January.

Sudan Incident — Reporting on the recent death of the PLO's military commander in Sudan, a Kuwaiti paper cited by KUNA asserted that the Palestinian officer was killed in a clash with Israelis involved in the operation to transport Falasha Jews from Sudan to Israel.

Egypt

The first Egyptian-Israeli meeting to discuss Tabah will be held 20 January, MENA announced citing a Foreign Ministry source. Subsequently the agency noted President Husni Mubarak's statement that while Egypt is ready for negotiations on Tabah there will be no concessions or compromises.

Libya

A diplomat at the People's Bureau in Rome was assassinated by "criminal terrorists" on 13 January, Tripoli radio announced. While the "Al-Burkan" organization claimed responsibility for the assassination, JANA maintained that they were backed by the PLO and the United States.

Sudan

Government and rebel sources reported further fighting in the south in recent days, with both sides claiming successes. A Sudanese military spokesman cited by Omdurman radio reported that government forces attacked another rebel camp in Equatoria, killing its commander, while reports by the clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) spoke of over 150 government troops killed by the SPLA in recent action, during which the SPLA captured the town of Yirol.

Western Sahara

An SDAR Information Ministry statement cited by APS claimed that Saharan troops killed 311 Moroccan soldiers in a "fierce attack" on the Moroccan defensive wall in the Mahbes region on 12 January. The Saharans captured three Moroccan positions, destroyed 17 tanks, and shot down a Mirage aircraft, the statement asserted.

Husayn Gulf Tour

As part of his tour of Gulf states Jordan's King Husayn discussed Arab developments with the amirs of Kuwait and Bahrain on 13 January, according to KUNA and Manama radio.

Gulf Air Crash 'Hoax'

Kuwaiti aerial navigation sources viewed a 12 January SOS message concerning an air crash in the Gulf as a "hoax," KUNA reported. A full investigation and an air search over the sea made it clear that no plane had passed over the crash area mentioned in the SOS, whose sender said his plane was "sinking" close to the Iranian coast, the sources disclosed. Investigations by the Iranian authorities into the incident have thus far revealed no evidence of a plane crash, according to IRNA.

Afghanistan

Pakistan issued a strong protest, reported by Karachi radio, against an air violation by seven Afghan planes over the Chitral

area on 11 January. Afghanistan in turn denied Pakistani charges on airspace violations on 6 January in the same region, according to BAKHTAR.

A BAKHTAR communique accused Pakistan and the United States of "sabotage" of the DRA economy by forging DRA and U.S. currencies.

Pakistan

A general election for the National Assembly will be held on 25 February followed shortly afterward by elections for provincial assemblies which will nominate Senate members, President Ziaul Haq disclosed in a 12 January address to the nation broadcast by Karachi radio. The election will be held on a "nonparty" basis, he said, and it is designed to establish an Islamic system in which the voters will elect only those who believe in national integrity, unity, and national security, and not in divisive politics and communalism. The president announced regulations disqualifying many political leaders of the 1971-77 period from participating, as well as a total ban on political processions and open-air mass meetings throughout the election period. Many opposition leaders denounced the elections planned by the authorities, who arrested 50 opposition leaders in the 4 days prior to the president's announcement, according to Delhi radio.

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Karmal Speaks on 20th Anniversary of PDPA

*LD122144 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT
10 Jan 85*

[First part of speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered at 10 January session of the PDPA Central Committee, at the Kabul Polytechnic Conference Hall on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and esteemed guests: These days, all genuine patriots of Afghanistan and our friends abroad are marking the 20th anniversary of the PDPA which was founded on 1 January 1965.

For the first time in the history of the party, we are officially celebrating this festival. Today the time has come to rightfully declare that for the first time in the whole history of the Afghan people's liberation movement, the anniversary of a sole political party in Afghanistan is being marked; [applause] a political party of the new era of the proletariat and of all the workers of the country, the party of the Afghan patriotic guards; [applause] the party of the defenders of the national interests of the homeland and of the national independence of Afghanistan; a party, the humble true servant of the people and our one common country, new revolutionary Afghanistan; [applause] the party responding to the interests of all working people, all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country; a true internationalist party; a party laying bare all fearful and dreadful methods of a feudal-tribal society, which in every step has fought against the savage giants of reaction, blood-sucking imperialism, and wicked hegemonism; a party that toppled the oppressive monarchic castle of a feudal-aristocratic, bureaucratic-bourgeois-trader-comprador regime, and with a revolutionary armed uprising, heroically and courageously hoisted the red banner of the people, the banner of the April revolution and of its new stage with the will of the Afghan people — purely with the will of the Afghan people, for the freedom and prosperity of the people; [applause] a party now in the front line of the class struggle of the Afghan workers, inspired by the freedom-loving Afghan heroes; inspired by the Great October and by the leader of the world's proletariat, this noble and sincere friend of the Afghans and of the people of the East, relentlessly fighting, attacking, and winning victories against an undeclared war of reaction and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism.

It does not retreat; it brings national democratic revolution to final victory and fearlessly, with wisdom and awareness, courageously strives ahead along with the victorious march of the Internationale, toward the construction of a new society and toward peace and socialism. [applause]

Finally, the PDPA, the foundation of which was laid by the most patriotic and the most revolutionary sons of the people, has traversed a hard and difficult path in its short history, unparalleled by any group or political party in Afghanistan and in other similar countries. [applause] This path has been a great path of struggles and difficult tests, the path of national historical victory for the workers and oppressed people of Afghanistan against oppressors and exploiters.

Our party came into being 20 years ago and led the people of Afghanistan in the struggle against reaction and monarchic oppression, feudalistic-tribal aristocracy, and imperialism. The party equipped the pioneers of the working class of Afghanistan, other patriotic strata and the fervent and aware youths in the country with the weapon of scientific socialist thinking. It maintained and guaranteed the victory of the people and of the April revolution, and of its new stage, and shattered one of the most important strategic links of imperialism in this part of the world. [applause]

It is, therefore, today that revolutionary Afghanistan has been subjected to the most shameless aggressions and hysterical interferences of reaction and imperialism, and meanwhile it is a source of revolutionary pride and lofty honor of our party and our people. Our revolution and class struggle is just. Our party and people have accepted this challenge for peace, freedom, and progress and are courageously and heroically fighting against the beast of counterrevolution and the unjust war of international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism for the peace and security of their country and the region. It is here that every patriotic Afghan with his flesh and blood, with his conscience and wisdom, feels the lofty greatness of the timely assistance of the great Soviet Union and expresses gratitude. [applause]

A party that began its activity within the national democratic movement of Afghanistan 2 years before the first congress — that is the Constituent Congress — from a number of small wards in the secret school of working-class ideology, transformed itself into a leading party and a revolutionary state, the DRA, in the shortest time. Revolutionary theory has been the guiding torch of the PDPA and has fought, and is fighting, against all forms of deviations; against secessionists, factionists, and opportunists inside the party with different colors; overt and covert enemies, saboteurs and spies, and traitors to the homeland and people.

In this period, our party was transformed into a revolutionary party of the new era from a state of scattered groups and small circles, which presently, as a ruling revolutionary party, is uniting in its ranks thousands upon thousands of people from the best representatives of the working class and of all the people, and in this way continues its evolutionary process in a principled and correct manner. [applause] Despite the oppressions of antipopular regimes in the past, the conspiracies and intrigues of the internal and external reaction, and also in the course of eliminating the problems and diseases of childhood and the contradictions emanating from the growth and development of the party, movement, revolution, and the class facade of society, the party was consistently consolidating and is attaining, power and experience in a hard struggle. In every wave of the storm of struggle the party was being transformed into a true revolutionary force. It gained strength from day to day so as to pull the masses of the people behind it and become their rightful political leader. Under the leadership of the PDPA, the party of the working class and all the country's workers, the April revolution was brought to victory. The revolution came into being as a turning point in the history of our homeland. The revolutionary reconstruction of Afghanistan began, and moving from backwardness toward the lofty summits of national and social freedom, social justice and progress, is consistently gaining strength and force.

After 2 decades of work and struggle, and after traversing difficult and turbulent paths, it can be concluded as a whole and declared with pride and honor that the PDPA has successfully and victoriously passed the most difficult tests of the national democratic revolutionary struggle. [applause] The revolutionary and progressive thinking of our time, with which our party was armed, proved its righteousness in the conditions of the Afghan society. Linked with the people, the party is competently accomplishing its historical mission and never turns back from the path it has chosen. [applause] It never stops, it strides ahead. Our party's path is one toward the reconstruction of Afghan society on the basis of socialism. [applause]

Comrades and friends: Twenty years ago, in half secret in the middle of night I declared from behind a simple tribune covered with a red cloth, in the first congress of our party — truly the party of our heroes and martyrs — that comrades, with the formation of such a party of the working class and of all workers of Afghanistan, which today we called the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the red sails of the salvaging sea cruiser of a new Afghanistan came into view on the fire-like horizon of the East in the storms of the national and social liberation revolutions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in a great and united current with the international socialist system and the proletarian movements of the capitalist countries. [applause]

Comrades and friends: Today, after 20 years, this revolutionary aspiration of the Afghan patriotic youths has become a glittering reality. [applause] And truly after the April revolution and its new stage, the new, heroic, and revolutionary Afghanistan arose from the heart of the thundering storms in the world. [applause] The PDPA is a party of revolutionary struggle for the purpose of social progress and is representative of the fundamental interests of the workers.

Comrades: The founding of the PDPA was the logical outcome of sociopolitical development. The party was created in the course of long struggles of the pioneer representatives of Afghan society for the strengthening and consolidation of national independence, the democratization of the country and to follow the path of advancement. The development and enhancement of this struggle to a new level possessed its own characteristics. Due to reasons of oppressive and colonialist, reactionary and imperialist administration and order, the historical destiny of our country was shaped in such a way that, for a considerable time, the growth of productive forces, production relations, technical and scientific progress, and sociopolitical movement was blunted and lagged behind. Nevertheless, inevitable socioeconomic changes were taking place that were linked with the objective process of the growth of production and the creation of new economic relations. Although the creation of capitalist relations and of the working class, as well as social disarray and the disintegration of the peasantry were only taking place on a limited scale and on a limited basis, the process of the gradual disintegration of clan-tribal relations and of the patriarchy had already begun. If to a foreign observer it seemed that Afghanistan, in this speedily changing world, was a backward, faraway and silent island, this was also incorrect. Thoughts of social progress and the feeling of national freedom and democratic movement in our country, like in many countries of the world, were strongly stirred with the blessing of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

National and progressive forces, which took root a long time ago in Afghan society, were organized in political groups and movements, and organized a new democratic opposition to the absolute feudalist, bureaucratic monarchic and bourgeois-trader-comprador order and against the political-cultural and trading imperialist influence.

These forces, from both the class and ideological viewpoints, were indigenous. They were still far from the masses of the people. However, they were advancing a new approach to reality among the progressive intellectuals, including students, teachers, military men, and progressive workers. In this way they helped weaken the oppressive reactionary monarchic regime and prepared the ground for the future change in the historical path of Afghanistan. A large number of the leaders and participants in the democratic movement were relatively familiar with progressive theory and realized that a change from backwardness toward progress was only possible through the revolutionary path.

In the political environment of that time, the idea of founding a party capable of uniting all progressive forces and the leadership of struggle for the establishment of a new, democratic, and socially just order was gaining more and more strength. One January 1965 was a day on which such a party, the PDPA was born. [applause] On this day in Kabul, in half secret manner, the first congress, the PDPA Constituent Congress was held in which 27 representatives were present. All constitutional and organizational principles of the party were approved in the Constituent Congress. The Central Committee was elected. There were seven full members of the Central Committee: Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee; Babrak Karmal, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshimand; Comrade Saleh Mohammad Ziray; Comrade Gholam Dastagir Panjsheri; and also Mohammad Taher Badakhshi, who was subsequently dismissed by the order of Amin; and Sharollah Shahpar, who was later killed in flights against the counterrevolution.

From its founding, the PDPA came out like the blazing torch of the people as a party of revolutionary thinking and action. This was the only political party among the political forces and groups in Afghanistan which realized that in the present stage of history it was only a national democratic antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution that could open the way toward the elimination of feudal-bureaucratic rule and maintain true national freedom and social progress. This matter was stated in the first Constitution of the PDPA, which was published in the glorious journal *KHALQ*.

The need to topple the exploitative feudal regime, to attain political sovereignty, and embark on a noncapitalist path of growth, were outlined in the Constitution as a major task. At that time, the PDPA Constitution courageously declared the construction of socialism as the final goal of this path of development. [applause] For the first time in the history of our country, the golden word of socialism was announced by our party. [applause] Our party has never stood back from this final goal and will never abstain from it. The party consistently and without deviation will strive forward toward this goal without leapfrogging the necessary phases of social development and without hastening events or slowing them. The strategy and tactics of the

party in the present phase was explained in the PDPA Action Program which was adopted by the nationwide party conference in March 1982.

Under present conditions and in the present situation, the major issue before us is the consistent, complete, and progressive execution of the tasks of the national democratic revolution. The successful execution of these tasks is a necessary condition toward achieving our final goal, that is socialism and our future prospect.

Comrades: The creation of the PDPA meant the beginning of a new stage in the struggle to renew the revolutionary construction of the homeland. Parliamentary and nonparliamentary activities as well as the party's propaganda and organizational activities exposed the antinational and antidemocratic nature of the exploitative and oppressive system, of the monarchical regime and its dependent governments, and brought about the perception among them that revolutionary transformations were required; and this had been strengthened.

The *KHALQ* and *PARCHAM* newspapers and the party's Central Committee organs became the loud and courageous voice of the party's truth.

Workers' marches and strikes and broad demonstrations by the workers, intelligentsia, and other strata of the people organized by the party, were a manifestation of the readiness of the pioneer forces of the people for action and revolutionary activities.

Creative party work among the progressive sections of the military became the cause for attracting armed forces and furthering the revolutionary process. Under our party's direction, the ground was prepared for the collapse of the black and absolute monarchy, and with one blow the political monarchy was toppled.

Once again our party quickly changed its organizational and tactical form in view of the circumstances. The unity of the PDPA was restored. At this time the last exploitative regime — the aristocratic republican regime of Da'ud — was deprived of our people's social support and the former method of government and administration became feeble and ineffective. The people and the Armed Forces turned their back to the Da'ud regime which slid over to the side of reaction and imperialism. Social progress inevitably dragged Afghanistan toward a national and democratic revolution, and this revolution, under the sole direction of the PDPA, became victorious. [applause] Here the people of Afghanistan, with their experience, tested all political parties and came to the conclusion that only the PDPA can finally be the true spokesman of their interests, that is to say the interests of the people, as well as their leader. [applause]

Comrades: After the transformation of our party into a ruling party, it courageously undertook the formidable historic responsibility for the destiny of the people, the destiny of the revolution and the homeland. Only the PDPA is the leader and organizer of the socioeconomic transformations, the defense of the revolution and struggle of the people against the counterrevolutionaries, against the aggression of imperialism and reaction of the region, to safeguard the independence and national sovereignty of the country.

In their daily experience, the workers and broad masses of the people believe that the PDPA is able to discharge all these historic and national responsibilities in the best manner. Because of this, the best representatives of the workers, peasants, tradesmen, intelligentsia, and all national and patriotic forces, believe in and have confidence in the party, and link and will continue to link their destiny with its activities.

Now the PDPA, without any halt, has grown and has further been transformed into a national party. During the past 6 and 1/2 years, despite all difficulties and the martyrdom that we have accepted, that is to say accepted by our party, the number of the permanent and candidate members of the party has reached 120,000.

With pride we point out that despite all difficulties, threats, intimidations, terrorism, and assassinations by the enemies and by domestic and foreign counterrevolutionaries, our party, from the viewpoint of quality and quantity, has grown, broadened, and expanded.

Furthermore, patriots are joining the ranks of the party. Only during 1362 [ended 21 March 84], that is to say in 1 year, some 32,000 persons joined the ranks of the party. I would like to point out that this figure is about double all the members of the party at the threshold of the April revolution. Are these not the proof of credit and high influence of the party among the people? Obviously, so.

Moreover, the number of workers, peasants, and tradesmen are being consistently and continuously increased in the party; today they form 30 percent of the party and this percentage is increasing. Thirty percent of the party composition is made up by workers.

During the past 2 or 3 years, in the majority of the provincial party committees, among those who are being accepted in the party, more than 50 percent of them are workers.

Are all these facts not proof of this truth, that our party is genuinely the party of workers? [applause]

Do all these facts not indicate that our party is the true spokesman of the fundamental interests of these workers? Inevitably the answer is yes. [applause]

This fact, that our party now unites the representatives of more than 20 fraternal tribes and nationalities of the country, is also of formidable importance. In a united rank and in the united homeland — Afghanistan — they are fighting for the common revolutionary duties. The multinational structure of the party is a demonstration of the correct, principled, and national policy of our party, and expresses the fact that the PDPA is in practice the genuine defender of the workers of all tribes and nationalities of our united and common homeland, revolutionary Afghanistan.

The PDPA is the party that operates on a national and nationwide scale. The party has created and developed an organizational structure that secures the party's influence everywhere and in the whole country.

Party organizations have been created and are active in all provinces, cities, in the majority of districts and subdistricts, in workers' collectives, military units, and in most villages; and their number is continuously increasing.

These organizations, without any interruption, are gathering experience in organizational, mass, political work; and their authority and credit are continuously and noticeably being enhanced. These organizations are enhancing the leadership role of the party in the society and state, and strengthening and broadening its link with the masses.

Comrades: The PDPA is marking its 20th anniversary under circumstances of fierce class and anti-imperialist struggle. Resistance and victory in the undeclared and imposed war are the most important duty of all party and all Afghan people.

Our party is a fighting and militant party and always takes a position in the forefront of the revolutionary battle and in the first rank of the just battle against the armed counterrevolutionaries sent from abroad. Sixty percent of party members at the very moment are fighting in the ranks of the Armed Forces. The party members form the central nucleus of revolution defense groups as well as local self-defense groups, and discharge creative work in localities while maintaining law and order.

By sacrificing and devoting their lives they are discharging their high party duty and are showing the people, with heroism and firmness, the noble examples of service to the party and revolution — and they should do this. With personal examples they convince the people of the righteousness of this task and the inevitability of its victory.

The memories of the epic deeds of the party heroes, the martyred fighters on the path of the party and revolution of the Afghan people are eternal and are the inspiration for the prosperous future sons of the socialist Afghan society. [applause]

Comrades: The path our party has been following for the past 20 years, as mentioned, was a terrifying, complicated, difficult, and undiscovered path.

In the process of its formation and evolution the party was confronted with a series of difficulties, physical and intellectual obstacles.

The general backwardness and lack of necessary development of socioeconomic relations, the low level of political class awareness of the workers' strata, the lack of necessary development of national and cultural maturity inevitably put an undesirable influence on the inner party. Hence the party suffered from noticeable weaknesses.

The social structure of the party was mostly restricted to intellectuals. The class political awareness of the party members, their theoretical readiness, and creative application on the specific conditions of Afghanistan, were at a very low level. [sentence as heard]

It was not revolutionary theory as a dogma, but Maoist pragmatism, the adventurist and seditious shouts of Maoism on the same

front as black reaction and the servants of imperialism that made the political situation vague and cloudy from the viewpoint of perceiving the revolutionary facts, society, and legality.

The semiclandestine nature of the party made it difficult to create a broad structural organization and to broaden its links with the masses. The strong influence of selfish and personal ambition within the intelligentsia, group interests, reactionary and tribal nationalism, childish sickness such as picking up on unimportant [words indistinct], were felt in the party.

We should not forget that the special services of the imperialist and ruling monarchy circles penetrated the inner party with their spies and agents so as to break the unity of the PDPA — the unity of our party — and its fighting capability.

All of these affected the party situation in prerevolution years and encouraged division in the party ranks.

At this time the necessary maturity and mature revolutionary characteristics [word indistinct] and the necessary perception of the common goals of the party, under the circumstances of the society that could prevent division, unfortunately did not exist.

Despite the restoration of party unity a year after the April revolution, the shortcomings and defects that had not been remedied once again sprang out with severity and harshness in the first stage of the revolution.

Most mistakes in our party stemmed from the subject. The weakness of the party was a lack of perception of society, an inability of the part of the revolution and government leadership in such a circumstance when the overwhelming majority of the people supported the party and revolution.

The deliberate, criminal, and unity-breaking activities of Hafizollah Amin, who was encouraged and directed by domestic and foreign counterrevolutionaries, made the situation more complicated and very bad.

The deeds and terrorist activities of Amin's gang intensified the political and economic difficulties created in the country by domestic and foreign counterrevolutionaries, and made the social and mass pillars of the revolution more and more limited. This not only brought about a real danger of the people withdrawing their confidence from the party and revolution, but, we must say it explicitly, that the independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country were in real danger. This is an obvious fact.

However, our party and the wise men of our party emerged from the hard and intolerable tests and once again, by restoring and consolidating party unity put the revolution back on its right and principled course and salvaged the revolution of the Afghan people and our sacred united homeland — Afghanistan. [applause]

On this glorious and formal day perhaps it is unwise to recall the past difficult moments and mistakes, as it is said in the local expression: Do not sprinkle salt on an open wound. No comrades, we explicitly and openly talk bravely of these bitter

experiences. Most of all and first of all, we want to ensure that never again should such a mistake or such unprincipled methods be repeated in inner-party life. [applause]

A political party's method of confronting mistakes is one of the major standards and a precise measure for calculating the degree of its seriousness and the practical accomplishments of its undertakings vis-a-vis its class — the working class, workers, and workers masses.

Explicitly admitting mistakes, finding the reasons for them, analyzing and assessing the events and conditions that brought them about, precisely assessing methods to remedy the mistake, these are the marks of a serious party, these are the signs of the honesty of this party in the execution of its commitments — the training and education of a class and then the masses. [applause]

If the party and the party leaders hide their mistakes from the people, lie to them, do not make self-criticism, become the slave of their selfishness and ambition, and dream the sweet dream of past honors, they lose their credit and influence in the party, among the people, and in the world. [applause]

Comrades, let our irreconcilable class enemies make loud noises about our self-criticism, about our open admission of our mistakes; let them tear their throats out and shout their heads off. However, we learn from our mistakes, become experienced and forge ahead.

We have learned the required lesson from the past, bitter experience. Our experience proves that when a party is united — a principled party in the framework of principles — has iron discipline and operates as a united body, it will definitely and resolutely become victorious. However, when the party is divided, lacking in discipline and is liberal [as heard] it will suffer defeat, failure, and disaster.

In the present stage the party is enjoying unity and cohesion compared with other times in the past.

BAKHTAR Communique Assails U.S., Pakistan
LD140718 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 12, Bakhtar — Local and foreign journalists were shown here today concrete testimonies of large-scale forging of Afghan and American currencies in Afghanistan at the press conference.

A communique by BAKHTAR Information Agency read at press conference reads as follows:

In one of the recent operations of the DRA Armed Forces against the counter-revolutionary bands, huge amount of forged money, forged U.S. dollars as well as a number of documents exposing the counter-revolution were recovered.

One of these secret documents related to the so-called "the Islamic Union of Afghan Mujahidin" signed by the well known hireling of imperialism and reaction and the ringleader of the so-called national front, Sebqatollah Mujadedi, clearly exposes

the malicious interference of the reaction and imperialism in our internal affairs. This document points out to another dimension of the undeclared war of the reaction and imperialism against our motherland, revolution and people, this time in economic context i.e. sabotage of our national economy.

It has been remarked in these documents that forged afghani and U.S. dollar banknotes are being printed 23 miles of Akhora city, south of Peshawar and in Mutan city of Pakistan with the direct help and guidance of American advisors and sent for circulation in Afghanistan particularly in the tribal regions. In another document, signed by Afghan refugees commissioner issued in Miransmah, and addressed to Ghulam the ring leader of the band of the so-called Hezbe Eslami, it is clearly stated that the Government of Pakistan with the help of American advisors provides forged Afghan money and foreign currencies for circulation inside Afghanistan and tribal regions for economic subversion of the economy of the DRA and for payments to the criminal counter-revolutionary agents for their acts of murder, arson, terror and other crimes against the people of Afghanistan.

Sometime ago Turgut Ozal, a Turkish citizen and agent of CIA who was arrested by our security forces in north of the country clearly admitted in a press conference before the Afghan and foreign journalists that the CIA prior to his sending to Afghanistan had given him 500 forged dollars.

Another recovered document reveals that the Government of Pakistan with the direct help and guidance of the CIA advisors print forged official documents of the (?bands) in Pakistan and sent them by the counter-revolutionary bands to Afghanistan and use them for their dirty and illegal purposes.

Abundant samples of such documents particularly identity cards for our brother tribesmen, forged by the Pakistani Government have been recovered by our security forces.

The purpose of all these dirty acts which are against all international norms is nothing but economic subversion. They want to inflict ever greater economic losses on our country and to broaden their undeclared war against our country, while already they have inflicted tens of billions afghanis of economic losses as a result of the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism.

The counter-revolution and their imperialist and reactionary masters who have failed to present any alternative for the betterment of the life of our people and the socio-economic growth of our country, but [word indistinct] murder and destruction, want to doom the Afghan people to impoverishment and mix [word indistinct] to strangle the socio-economic transformations introduced by revolutionary power in the interest of the masses of people and their efforts for eliminating medieval backwardness, hunger, illiteracy and disease.

The people of Afghanistan denounce these criminal acts of the hired counter-revolutionary bands and the hated militarist regime of Pakistan who in complicity with U.S. imperialism and undermining all international norms shamelessly inflict economic damages in order to bring about impoverishment and miseries of Afghan people.

We also address to all deceived persons to open up their eyes and see as to how they are being absurdly used as [word indistinct] mercenaries and sell out their conscience in exchange of forged and (?invalid) money in order to kill their brother compatriots and bring about destruction in the land of [words indistinct].

DRA Denies Pakistani Airspace Violation Charges

LD131358 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jan (*BAKHTAR*) — The charge d'affaires at the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning at 1130 and the following points were made to him by the head of the First Political Department:

Continuing their previous allegations, the Pakistani authorities recently alleged again that on 6 January 1985 at 1145, four Afghan aircraft intruded on Pakistani airspace in the Arandu region and released two bombs and fired rockets that caused no damage. According to information from relevant DRA authorities no such flight or air violation by the DRA Armed Forces occurred on that date in that region and regard this allegation by Pakistani authorities as totally untrue and ill-intentioned.

While rejecting this baseless allegation of Pakistani authorities, the DRA once again announces that it is a peace-loving country and has no intention of aggression against other countries. It is the military regime of Pakistan that always tries to expand the dimension of its interference in the internal affairs of the DRA and aggravate the situation in the borders between the two countries.

Pakistan Seen Behind Attack on Border Tribesmen

LD130759 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0525 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 12, *BAKHTAR* — Thirteen tribesmen were brutally murdered in Momand tribal territory north of Pakistan by agents of the Pakistani military regime. According to reports reaching here the Momand tribesmen were holding a Jergas (tribal assembly) to protest against the increasing interference in the affairs of traditionally free border tribes, when some armed persons acting (?on) instructions of the political agent of Islamabad Government in Momand agency opened fire on them. Among the martyred tribesmen is included Haji Hassan Khan a prominent patriotic personality of Momand tribe. The number of wounded is still not known.

Gandhi Discusses Relations With Pakistan

BK121658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
12 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that he wants a new atmosphere of Indo-Pak relations based on complete noninterference and mutual trust. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the affirmations of friendship are welcomed, but they must be matched by action. In an interview with the *DAWN* of Karachi, he also said that India will continue to take initiatives to promote understanding and good relations between the two countries.

The prime minister said that India always believed in and worked for cordial, cooperative, and mutually beneficial relations with all its neighbors. Our relations with the neighbors are by and large good and the government will work for strengthening them further. He said a strict observance of the principle of complete noninterference can alone ensure peace and security in our region as well as in the whole world.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, (however), expressed concern at the induction of arms into Pakistan and in the region. The people of India, he said, are worried at the moral and even material help the Sikh extremists seemed to be getting from Pakistan. India is also concerned about the reported preparations by Pakistan for making a nuclear bomb.

Mr Gandhi said India has nothing but goodwill for the people of Pakistan. The late prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, steadfastly worked for friendly and harmonious relations with Pakistan throughout her life. Besides the Simla Agreement, she offered a treaty of friendship.

In replying to questions, the prime minister said that India would like resuming the (said) talks and hoped that the relations between the two countries would be normalized.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi said the Nonaligned Movement can play a role in solving the Afghanistan issue. But the situation there is very complicated. There should be no interference and interventions, he added.

The prime minister said the Punjab issue is already receiving attention. A high-level panel has been set up and he is confident that a satisfactory solution will be found.

Replying to another question on the rout of the opposition in the recent elections, Mr Gandhi said the people of India have demonstrated more than once their ability to effectively and decisively use the ballot to [words indistinct]. The elections have also once again proved the strength and [word indistinct] of our democratic institutions. He said the opposition had lost many seats. However, in a democracy once the verdict is given, the opposition is expected to extend constructive cooperation to the government in tackling the national issues.

Gandhi on Resolving Sri Lanka, Punjab Issues

BK140939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
14 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated that only a political settlement can solve the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. Speaking to newsmen at Amethi, Mr Gandhi said basically it is an internal problem of Sri Lanka. We are, however, worried because of the influx of refugees to India. It has also a humanitarian angle. The prime minister said some settlement of the problem must come, which would be conducive for the refugees to go back to Sri Lanka, but he felt that such a solution would be difficult without a political settlement.

Referring to Punjab, the prime minister said that whatever is done to solve the problem, it will be done after consultations with all concerned. He said we have already set up a cabinet committee for considering ways and means to solve the problem. A report from them is being awaited, he said.

Gandhi Holds Meetings With Opposition Leaders

BK111612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
11 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has initiated a process of exchanging views with opposition leaders on various national problems. He has already had meetings with Mr Jagjivan Ram, Mr Indrajit Gupta, and Mr L. K. Advani. According to Bharatiya Janata Party sources, Mr Advani stressed the need for electoral reforms and sorting out of the issue of center-state relations.

The Congress-I general secretary, Mr Srikant Verma, today described as happy augury the meeting of some opposition leaders with the prime minister. Speaking to newsmen, he expressed the hope that other opposition leaders would also follow suit. Mr Verma said national issues like Punjab and Assam have a bearing on the country's destiny and urged the opposition to give up the policy of confrontation and cooperate with the government in solving these issues.

Referring to the Andhra Pradesh chief minister, Mr N.T. Rama Rao's statement that he would change the name of Telugu Desam Party to Bharat Desam, Mr Verma said his party welcomes it.

President Assures Full Protection to Sikhs

BK111615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
11 Jan 85

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has assured the Sikhs that the government will provide full protection to their life and property all over the country. The president was talking to a deputation of Chief Khalsa Diwan — one of the oldest socioreligious organizations of the Sikhs. He called for maintaining communal harmony and creating public opinion against terrorism and secessionism. The 14-member delegation was led by the former union minister, Mr Surjit Singh Majithia.

Some Ministerial Portfolios Reshuffled 14 Jan

*BK140917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
14 Jan 85*

[Text] The union finance minister, Mr V.P. Singh, will hold additional temporary charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Supply. In a reshuffle of some portfolios effected today, the minister for chemicals and fertilisers, Mr Virendra Patil, has been given in addition the temporary charge of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs. The defense minister, Mr P. Rarasimha Rao, who was holding temporarily the additional charge of planning, will relinquish it. According to a Rashtrapati Bhavan [President's House] communique, the president, Giani Zail Singh, has made these changes in the portfolios on the advice of the prime minister. Mr Rajiv Gandhi had been holding the charge of commerce, supply, industry and company affairs so far. The portfolio, Planning, has not been allocated to any cabinet minister. Mr K.R. Narayanan will continue as minister of state for planning.

Sri Lanka Requests Release of Patrol Boat

*BK131607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
13 Jan 85*

[Text] The seven crew members of the Sri Lankan patrol vessel seized by the Indian Coast Guard on Friday off Rameswaram coast are being interrogated by the Madurai police. They are being looked after well, police sources said in Madurai.

Sri Lanka has requested India to release the patrol craft and the crew. The request was conveyed by the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, to the acting high commissioner, Mr Kumud Ranjan Sinha, in Colombo today. In an official communique, Mr Hameed said the issue could be settled at diplomatic level.

Case Registered Against Crewmen

*BK121615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
12 Jan 85*

[Excerpts] The police have registered a case against the seven Sri Lanka navymen under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. A captain and six seamen of the Sri Lankan boat were seized yesterday by the Indian Coast Guard near Rameswaram.

Meanwhile, a delegation of the Tamil United Liberation Front from Sri Lanka (led by) its president, Mr Sivasithamparam, had a meeting with the chairman of the Policy Planning Committee of the External Affairs Ministry, Mr Parthasarathy, and other top officials in New Delhi today and apprised them of the situation in the island.

The secretary general of the party, Mr Amirthalingam, told newsmen that the delegation asked the Indian Government to take effective steps to prevent further killings of innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Zia on Elections; Opposition Figures Arrested**Leaders Arrested**

*BK121619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
12 Jan 85*

[Excerpts] In Pakistan, elections to the National Assembly will be held on the 25th of next month and to the Provincial Assembly on the 28th. This was announced by President Ziaul Haq over radio and television this evening.

Meanwhile, the military authorities arrested more than 2 dozen opposition leaders hours before General Zia made the announcement. With this the number of arrest in the last 4 days has gone up to 50. Those arrested include the current head of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, Malik Qasim, and the former National Assembly speaker, Malik Miraj Khalid.

Elections Termed 'Ruse'

*BK130322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
13 Jan 85*

[Excerpt] In Pakistan, the opposition parties have denounced the announcement of elections. The acting head of the Pakistan People's Party, Mr Jatoi, described the elections as a ruse to perpetuate the military rule.

Opposition Denounces Election Announcement

*BK130920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
13 Jan 85*

[Excerpts] In Pakistan, more opposition leaders have denounced the announcement of elections by President Ziaul Haq. The leader of the Tehrik-i-Istiqal Party, Air Marshal Asghar Khan, said the announcement is a bigger deception than the December 19th referendum. He said the coming polls will further reduce the credibility of General Zia and strengthen the opposition in the struggle for the restoration of democracy in the country. The air marshal's party is the only registered party in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy entitled to contest the elections.

In yesterday's announcement, Gen Zia in one sweep disqualified leaders and office bearers of almost all the opposition parties from contesting the national and provincial assembly polls next month. Gen Zia has however empowered himself to exempt any disqualified person from the ban. Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto of the Pakistan People's Party, Mr Wali Khan of the National Democratic Party, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of Pakistan Democratic Party, Maulana Fazur Rahman of Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Islam, and the Pakistan National Party leader, Mr Ghaus Baksh Bizenjo, are among the prominent politicians who stand disqualified. The right-wing Deen-e-Islami, which extended support to the controversial referendum last month, was however exempted from the disqualification.

Ziaul Haq Addresses Nation on Elections

BK121730 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1325 GMT
12 Jan 85

[Address to the nation by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq —live]

[Excerpts] My dear countrymen, peace be with you. After the referendum of 19 December 1984, the next phase is for general elections and I am here before you today to make an announcement about them. In my speech, I shall discuss some points regarding the date, procedure, and other related matters about the forthcoming elections. But before getting to the political topics, I would like to present to you some points with reference to Islam.

The first point is that the future elections are being held to establish an Islamic system of government and politics. They are not being held to satisfy power hungry and [word indistinct]. There is a great responsibility on the part of the people that they should not let those persons come forward who seek personal power. They should elect only those persons who believe in national integrity, unity, and national security and not in divisive politics and communalism. In my opinion, all kinds of hypocrisy and duplicity should be eliminated from our politics, and people should not be given the opportunity to come forward who believe in prostrating before God and circumambulating the idols simultaneously. The second feature of the system which we want to enforce is to create unity of thought and action among the Pakistani nation through the process of elections. Those cannot be well-wishers of the nation who out of necessity and for power set up new negative political alliances every day. I don't want to criticize anybody personally. Slinging mud on others is also not my habit. But I am one of those persons who desires unity and wants to see every individual obeying the orders of God in the name of Islam in every walk of life including the country's politics. We do not want to take away somebody's right of difference of opinion, but we want to introduce a process which allows debate, (?endorsement), and free exchange of opinions in the search for what is right. There should be differences of opinion between one another but every difference of opinion should ultimately be resolved by turning toward Almighty God and the holy prophet — may the blessing and mercy of God be upon him — and mutual differences should be buried for realization of the great objective of [words indistinct] community. We want to see that all citizens of Pakistan exercise equal rights to the country's resources. We should fulfill the needs of the poor instead of making the rich even richer. This can be possible by selecting candidates for the future elections on the basis of their (? character) and not their financial status.

The basic decisions are: The general election will be held on a nonparty basis and will be based on adult franchise. Separate election procedures will be adopted for Muslim and non-Muslim representatives. National and provincial assemblies coming into existence due to these elections will be sovereign in all forms under their jurisdiction. The elections to the national and provincial assemblies will be held under the supervision of the Election Commission in accordance with popular methods. During the election, the Armed Forces will assist the administration in maintaining law and order. We are fully determined that the forthcoming elections will be held in a free and impartial manner.

Now a few words regarding the candidates' qualification and disqualification. The details about qualification and disqualification of members of the Federal Advisory Council and the parliament are comprehensively contained in the Houses of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies Order, 1977, and the Political Parties Act, 1962. Some more clauses have been added to them. The Ansari Commission's report and various other documents were used for these clauses. I will mention a few of these clauses now under consideration for qualification. These are: If a candidate for the national assembly or provincial assembly or senate is Muslim, he should be a practicing Muslim and he should not dare to deviate from the Islamic injunctions.

The Political Parties Act, 1962, regarding qualification and disqualification has also been amended. Under an amendment, those persons who were earlier disqualified for 5 years under Provision No 8 of this act will now be disqualified for 12 years. Under another amendment to this provision, all those persons who at any time after 1 December 1971 had been an official or member of the executive committee at the provincial or federal level of any political party which had not registered with the Election Commission by 11 October 1979, as well as those who had been federal or provincial ministers, ministers of state, or advisers between 1 December 1971 and 5 July 1977 — except those who are or have been members of the Federal Advisory Council, who are or have been federal cabinet ministers, or who are or have been members of provincial cabinets or councils — have been disqualified for 7 years. Other than this, the president will have the power to personally or on the request of a concerned person waive the disqualifications of a disqualified person.

Now a few words about political activities. I am aware that some form of political activity has been continuing for quite some time. But now, after the final announcement of the real date of the elections, this will definitely increase. With this in view, the government has fixed the limit of political activities for which amendment orders are being issued. The main points are: There will be a total ban on political processions. Open mass political gatherings will be banned. Door to door canvassing will be permitted during the electioneering. Posters, advertisements, etcetera will be allowed to be published. Political meetings, meaning political sessions, will be allowed indoors. Use of loudspeakers during canvassing or political meetings will not be allowed. Necessary measures are being taken to give these decisions legal protection which will be announced separately.

My dear countrymen! I am grateful to God that he has given me this courage and strength to announce that under the measures I mentioned just now and in this context elections for the National Assembly will be held on Monday, 25 February, and elections for provincial assemblies will be held on Thursday, 28 February. The elected provincial assemblies will elect Senate members, God willing, in the middle of March. If God permits, then the first federal advisory council comprising the National Assembly and Senate, God willing, will be summoned on 23 March in Islamabad, and this country will complete the whole process of elections as per the announcement of 12 August 1983. After this the process of transfer of power will begin on which I will approach you at an appropriate time.

Dear listeners, you may recall I had announced on 12 March 1983 at a grand public meeting in Peshawar a 9-point charter about Islamic form of government. We have taken various measures to implement this charter which I have mentioned earlier, as well as in today's speech.

Ordinances Issued on Forthcoming Elections

*BK130700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT
13 Jan 85*

[Text] The president and chief martial law administrator has issued various orders and ordinances to provide legal status to amendments announced by him in his national broadcast last evening. The president has issued an ordinance amending the Political Parties Act, 1962, under which no person who had been an official or member of the executive committee at the provincial or federal level of any political party that had not registered with the Election Commission or that had not been qualified by the Election Commission to contest elections by 11 October 1979 could be elected as members of the national or provincial assemblies.

The Chief Martial Law Administration has issued Martial Law Regulation No 102 laying out the code of conduct for electioneering for the forthcoming elections and determining procedures in this connection.

The president has also issued ordinances providing for fresh delimitation of many election constituencies in light of increases in the number of seats in the Sind and Baluchistan provincial assemblies. One more ordinance amends the People's Representation Act, 1976, determining procedures of the Election Commission for (?forthcoming elections).

Afghan Aircraft Violate Airspace 11 January

*BK121528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1515 GMT
12 Jan 85*

[Text] Seven aircraft of the Afghan administration violated Pakistan's airspace 1 km north of Arandu in the Chitral region yesterday and dropped 12 bombs and fired a few rockets. There was, however, no loss of life or property. Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad this afternoon over this unprovoked attack. He was told that the

Pakistani Government strongly condemns the Kabul regime's irresponsible behavior. The charge d'affaires was also told that if this type of provocative and unrestricted series of attacks is not stopped, appropriate action will be taken for which the entire responsibility rests with Kabul.

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Departs 11 Jan

*BK111622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT
11 Jan 85*

[Text] The Romanian deputy prime minister, Nicolae, left Islamabad for Bucharest this morning. In Pakistan, he led his country's delegation to the 10th session of the joint Pakistani-Romanian governmental commission.

Karachi Reports 50 Soviet-Karmal Troops Killed

*BK120822 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT
12 Jan 85*

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, mujahidin repulsed a Soviet-Karmal troops' attack on its bases around Chamkani. In this attack, about 50 Soviet-Karmal troops were killed or injured. It is reported that the Afghan mujahidin destroyed an arms depot in Chamkani garrison. The Soviet-Karmal troops shelled mujahidin bases for quite some time as a retaliatory measure, but they could not achieve success.

USSR Helicopter Reportedly Downed in Panjsher

*BK111601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT
11 Jan 85*

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the Afghan mujahidin recently shot down a Soviet military helicopter in the Panjsher Valley and captured a colonel and his deputy of the Karmal forces during an operation in the Salang area.

According to another report, the Soviet-Karmal forces attacked a mujahidin position at (Daulat Shahin) near Baghran Airport, but they were forced to retreat. The mujahidin besieged the Soviet-Karmal forces near (Barajeet) area and damaged a tank with rocket launchers. Many Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed in this fighting.

SRI LANKA

Captured Crewmen To Be Transferred to Indian Navy

*BK130234 Colombo Overseas Service in Hindi 0130 GMT
13 Jan 85*

[Text] The seven Navy men of the Sri Lankan naval patrol ship captured by the Indian Coast Guard in the sea near Rameswaram are to be handed over to the Indian Navy for necessary action. Official sources in Madurai said instructions have been received and arrangements for this are being made.

Earlier, based on the complaint of the Indian Coast Guard, cases were filed against the Sri Lankan Navy men, but so far nobody has been arrested. The national security minister of Sri Lanka, Lalith Athulathmudali, told Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation this morning that the government has decided to take necessary action for the release of the seven naval personnel.

Minister's Optimism Cited

*BK130948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
13 Jan 85*

[Text] The Sri Lankan national security minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, has expressed the hope that the issue of the Sri Lankan naval boat captured by the Indian Coast Guard could be diplomatically solved. He told a government newspaper, *THE OBSERVER*, in Colombo that the dispute can be amicably settled as it has nothing to do with the activities of the militants.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan Government is planning to set up a high-power new security body to handle military operations in the Tamil provinces exclusively. Reports from Colombo say that the body will be headed by President Jayewardene.

A joint committee of major trade union branches in the northern provinces of Sri Lanka has urged President Jayewardene to do away with the emergency regulations there. The unions also condemned the indiscriminate killing of civilians by troops.

Minister Opposes Foreign Aid in Ethnic Problem

*BK121059 Colombo International Service in English
1030 GMT 12 Jan 85*

[Text] No foreign country can settle our ethnic or terrorist problem. We should realize once and for all that we must settle our own problems. This was stated by the minister of finance and planning, Ronnie de Mel, at Horana yesterday.

The minister said many people in this country are under the misconception that other countries will come to our aid. Neither the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, India nor any other country will settle our problems for us. He stressed that no country comes to the aid [words indistinct] when national interests are served. He added that even if some countries were interested in coming to our aid, we cannot allow Sri Lanka to become the happy hunting ground of foreign powers. That will surely be the end of our independence and integrity.

Delhi Cites Bandaranaike on Atrocities

*BK120405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
12 Jan 85*

[Text] The former Sri Lankan prime minister, Mrs Srimavo Bandaranaike, has criticized the Jayewardene government of committing atrocities on innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka in the name of checking terrorism. In a statement, she said Sri Lanka is now facing a crisis of confidence and demanded immediate general elections.

Meanwhile, President Jayewardene says the Tamil militants will soon have an opportunity to contest for the parliament from the predominantly Tamil areas in the north of the country. He said this will enable them to discuss a political solution for their problems in the legislature. A statement issued by the Presidential Secretariat in Colombo says Mr Jayewardene has conveyed this to a delegation of Tamils. The announcement comes in the wake of the army's sweep of Jaffna area in which 14 Tamil militants were killed and 44 others captured on Wednesday [9 January]. According to an agency report, the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] has urged the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to take immediate steps to help the Sri Lankan Tamils. Three TULF leaders — Mr A. Amirthalingam, Mr R. Sampanthan, and Mr Sivasithamparam — left Madras for Delhi yesterday to meet the prime minister.

As reported earlier, a Sri Lankan Navy patrol boat has been captured for firing at Indian fishermen within Indian territorial waters. India has lodged a strong protest to Sri Lanka over the firing. The Sri Lankan authorities are reported to be in contact with the Indian Government in this regard. The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Mr Ramphal, is reported to be in contact with the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, in an effort to resolve the tension between Sri Lanka and India. Mr Ramphal gave no details about his new initiatives which, he said, is at a very delicate stage.

'Liberation Tigers' Damage Supply Routes

*BK141049 Colombo International Service in English
1030 GMT 14 Jan 85*

[Text] Serious damage was caused to the (Kopide-Haidtelli) crossway, the (Puttut-Samsali) crossway, the (Puttut-Thondamannar) crossway, the (Karavedi-Sarasalai) crossway, and the (Varani) north crossway in Jaffna in the early hours of this morning. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who have claimed responsibility for this damage, have said that it was done to restrict the free movement of the Army. However, it has also affected the movement of the people of the Jaffna peninsula and the movement of foodstuffs and essential commodities for the people of the peninsula.

The Army is in full control of the situation and is looking into the damage caused with a view to restoring normalcy in movement as early as possible.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Friday Sermon

LD11524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Millions of our Islamic homeland's Muslim revolutionary people, in their close and solid ranks, observed today's awesome Friday prayers ceremonies in most cities and regions. Tehran's citizens today congregated, as on previous Fridays, at Tehran University and, under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker, observed the glorious, unifying Friday prayers.

In his second Friday prayers sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the important events of this and last week, including 17 and 19 May [anniversary of the banishment of the purdah and the Qom people's uprising during the shah's regime]; the region's current problems; the problems of Lebanon; the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews to Israel; and Iraq's bombing of Iran's border hamlets.

Continuing his speech, the Majlis speaker referred to the problem of the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine and said: The problem that is important and requires clarification is this: What is certain is that large numbers of Jews have been mysteriously brought to Israel via Sudan and Belgium. Their mass media initially carried the report and then denied it. He added: The important and ugly point of this problem is how Sudan, as an Islamic country and Islamic conference member, permitted itself to become a means for the evacuation of Ethiopian emigrant Jews to occupied Palestine; and even more hideous is that such Islamic conference Arab member-countries as Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia have remained silent vis-a-vis this important problem and only Iran and Libya have raised their voice against this adventurism.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in the same connection, referring to the policy of emigration to Israel and explaining the history of emigration by world Jewry to occupied Palestine said: The Russians, while not allowing their own people to emigrate from Russia, are allowing Jews to emigrate to occupied Palestine. The Majlis speaker added: Two causes have reversed the course of Jewish emigration to Israel: The first is the victory of the Islamic Revolution and our presence in Lebanon; the second is the financial problems besetting the Jerusalem occupying regime.

Citing facts and figures of the debts and economic problems besetting the Jerusalem-occupying regime, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Despite all the assistance the United States, the Common Market, and the European Parliament renders to the Jerusalem-occupying regime, Israel, relative to its population, is the country that has the worst debt.

He added: The fact that the news agencies did not expose 280 flights from Sudan to Brussels and from Brussels to Tel Aviv indicates that the UN, Sudan, Israel, Belgium, the Red Crescent and Red Cross probably all had a hand in this; it appears unlikely that Russia and Ethiopia were not cognizant of this issue. However, vis-a-vis such an incident, which is indeed tantamount to kidnapping, they have remained quiet.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in a portion of his second sermon referring to the imposed war, said:

[Begin Hashemi-Rafsanjani recording] My Arabic sermon was almost entirely devoted to the problem of the war. Here I will merely give the highlights of that sermon, which I wrote primarily for the Arab world. It referred to the recent wicked Iraqi actions, which started within the past few days, both at sea and inside the borders, and which aimed at hitting villages. Every day you hear a report on a village being hit, resulting in a number of people being martyred. This reveals only one thing: Those who keep saying that Iraq wants peace are telling lies! For reasons which we ourselves know, and because we do not conduct the war today to destroy the Iraqi forces, the war for us now involves only the issue of obtaining results from 4 years of remorseless fighting and sacrifices. We have plans for our own work and we ourselves know this plan! At the same time, we never claim that we want peace to the extent that Saddam would remain in power and the person responsible for all these acts of bloodshed would go unscathed! No such thing is possible! We want peace, but genuine peace; and genuine peace is not possible with the Ba'th Party and our statement is clear. However, we do not wish to cross a sea of blood to obtain that peace. We wish to obtain peace by another means whereby the Ba'th Party would disappear, and the Iraqi people and we would be free to draw up plans for this task. These people are lying when they say they want peace, because if they were not telling lies, what were these wicked acts that they perpetrated during the past days? During the past few days, when nothing was happening, why did they strike at the villages of Susangerd, Eslamabad Gharb, Salehabad and a great many Arab-, Lor-, and Kurdish-inhabited villages and perpetrated such deeds. Now they have created insecurity on the high seas. you can see for yourselves that these people want to create a crisis to save themselves, perhaps, as a result of such a crisis. They want to create a smokescreen whereby they might perhaps be able to escape with their lives.

But we have a plan, and it is not as simple as all that. Everyday they say that Iran is due to attack tomorrow, thereby creating anxiety throughout the world so that they can perpetrate a crime and justify their action! This is their course of action. We have always warned that if we were to act in similar fashion our power would be much greater than theirs. We demonstrated...[loud cheers and chanting of slogans] We demonstrated that we could foist 1 million refugees from Basra on Iraq's hand with mere artillery fire. At least Qasr-e Shirin, Basra and several cities and townships, from the Turkish border to Fao, are within range of our artillery shells. You all know we could retaliate in like manner, and perhaps you are hoping that we will once again strike at the Iraqi people. We shall be patient as far as possible and will leave retaliation to a time when the knife will reach our bone! And, God willing, our main task will take place when we deem that all conditions are favorable for implementing a course of action designed to save the people from the evil of the Ba'th Party[end recording]

President Meets SAIRI Chief, Majlis Deputies

LD131027 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran Saturday stressed the need for the expansion of the activities of combatant Muslim forces in Iraq and called on the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) to exert more efforts to attract the Muslim forces in that country.

In a meeting with Hojat ol-Eslam Mohmoud Hashemi, the SAIRI head, here Saturday evening the president expressed the hope that the next session of the assembly would be held in Iraq.

Hojat ol-Eslam Hashemi met and conferred with President Khamene'i on the occasion of the forthcoming fifth session of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq.

During the meeting, the Sairi head briefed the president on the activities of the assembly and the outcome of the conference recently held here with the participation of various combatant Sairi forces.

In another development, Majlis deputies for Mashhad and Pavah, in Khorasan and Bakhtaran Provinces respectively, met and conferred with President Khamene'i separately.

During the talks, the two deputies reported to President Khamene'i on political and social situation in their constituencies.

Montazeri Meets With Majlis Budget Commission

LD121605 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Members of the Majlis Budget Commission met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday. During this meeting issues and difficulties of the budget commission were raised. Afterward, while praising their concern about the existing problems, his eminence said: One of the important issues in planning the state budget is accurate long-term planning by avoiding routine time-killing policies. And in order to realize such a great objective competent intellectuals and individuals committed to Islam and the revolution should be employed without any fuss about their belief and group commitments. Bearing in mind all aspects, such individuals should be used in all Majlis commissions, and particularly in the budget commission.

His eminence emphasized: Basically, if in addition to the responsible and decisionmaking organs we had formed committees of experts committed to the country and the revolution to discuss all economic and political and even military issues of the country, and if we had exchanged views with such committees on all issues without publicity and propaganda, then certainly we would have been more successful in resolving problems. This is a common practice in the world and is a very successful and acceptable method.

With regard to halting the country's unnecessary expenditures, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: One of the necessary tasks — particularly under these war conditions where there are some

problems about our exports and imports to some extent, and where the superpowers are creating as many obstacles as possible and are imposing shortages upon us because our revolution has left a bitter taste in their mouths — is to avoid unnecessary expenses in ministries and state departments. For example: We should abolish superfluous formalities for personalities. In my opinion it is by no means wrong if the budget commission implements this important task with the government's cooperation and coordination in order to eliminate a series of superfluous expenses which have fallen on the government for various reasons. For this purpose the surplus personnel of some ministries and other organs should be used.

In the same connection his eminence stressed: If the government were to intensify its policies on allowing the private sector to distribute goods, and if the private sector were to assume distribution of nonessential goods, as it was put into practice on the rice issue, then certainly the government would not have to put up with many problems related to employment of new staff and its unnecessary expenditure and superfluous costs. Then the government would be able to spare time for its basic duties, and the private sector would also have a greater motive for trade. Since the private sector has the necessary experts and shows greater interest, then it can supply goods required by the people in every part of the country.

His eminence reiterated: So long as there is a gross anomaly between the free market prices and those prices fixed by the government, then naturally the ground will remain fertile for plundering, smuggling and bribery. A problem has unfortunately arisen through embezzlement by some corrupt and opportunistic individuals in various places, and probably in some ministries and cooperative units. The oppressed strata, which has no influential acquaintances and no money to give bribes will remain deprived. Although the government is trying to protect the low income and oppressed strata by exercising a monopoly over distribution of essential goods, in practice it is seen that the oppressed individuals are deprived because there are two different prices in the market. And those who have connections or who are wealthy and can afford goods take advantage by using various tricks.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri emphasized: In my opinion, at the same time as superfluous expenditures and formalities in ministries and organs is abolished, a policy of economizing and contentment in all matters and an anticonglomeratist course must be promoted among the people. No doubt our nation does not want the government to spend too much money subsidizing nonessential goods; and if we were to remind people of the consequences of luxury consumption and extravagance on some affairs, then the people themselves would become vanguards to fight against waste and extravagance and would take the first step to implement the Islamic habit of contentment; and in that case our dear city dwellers would also be satisfied. If the government intends to continue giving subsidies, then it should give it to the productive rural strata or the low income factory workers and junior civil servants, and not for the purpose of bringing further comfort to city dwellers or consumers. Such expenditure is heavy for the government, and the budget commission should think of a solution.

In the same connection his eminence graciously said: Among the problems requiring the attention of the executive authorities and the Majlis in decisionmaking is the establishment of the Oppressed Foundation, which has become a problem for the government because of its large staff, heavy expenditure and very low return. There are also some similar establishments doing the same task, for which we feel there is no great need in the present circumstances.

With regard to greater attention to agriculture in the budget, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: The important point is to support the rural producer and not to give him loans, because in practice experience has shown that such loans are used for any purpose other than agricultural production. The government should provide more such resources and facilities as improved seeds, land leveling equipment, higher purchase prices for farm products, and so forth.

On the budget allocation for universities his eminence pointed out: The highest amount should be allocated to faculties of medicine and technology related to industrial production.

In conclusion, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri stressed: It is very appropriate for the three legislative, judicial and executive powers to hold frequent joint meetings in order to create greater understanding by exchanging views; and it is not necessary to publicize such meetings. Holding such meetings will remove many misunderstandings and ambiguities and will bring closer differing views in the three powers. Undoubtedly such meetings will be beneficial to the country and the revolution and even the responsible authorities themselves.

Deputy Foreign Minister Receives Syria's Al-Shar'
LD121848 Tehran IRNA in English 1818 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 12, IRNA — Iranian deputy foreign minister for political affairs, Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, met with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' Saturday, and gave him a message from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Mutual relations, the developments in the region, and expulsion of Zionist forces from southern Lebanon were discussed during the meeting.

On the recent visit of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to Syria, the Syrian minister said it was useful and fruitful, and stressed on the expansion of all-out relations between Iran and Syria.

The Islamic Republic Ambassador to Syria Hujat ol-Eslam Akbar Mohtashempur, and director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry were present at the meeting.

Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Syria's Khaddam
LD132157 Tehran IRNA in English 1505 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — Iranian deputy foreign minister, Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, met and held talks with Syrian Vice-President 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus Saturday.

In their talks, the two officials reviewed the situation in the Middle East, especially the situation in southern Lebanon. They also discussed ways to counter the encroachment of the big powers and the Zionist regime in the Middle East and Lebanon.

Sheykholeslam is heading an Iranian delegation on an official visit to Damascus — his first stop in a tour of the countries of the steadfastness front.

Nothing Found To Support Plane Crash Claim
LD130649 Tehran IRNA in English 0645 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — The civil aviation organisation of Iran in an announcement here late Saturday, said investigations into fate of a passenger plane claimed to have crashed in the Persian Gulf, have turned up nothing so far.

The announcement added that naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were on alert in coastal areas and aerial surveillance was continuing.

It noted that the control centre of the civil aviation organisation at 18:00 hours Saturday (15:30 GMT) was informed that a Boeing 707 passenger plane, possibly a German airliner, crashed in the Persian Gulf with all the passengers on board.

The distress signal, which was also heard by an Iranian passenger plane flying over the area, was followed up by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the announcement said. In contacts made with neighbouring countries and shaykhdoms of the Persian Gulf, no confirmation was received on the issue, it added.

The announcement further said that operations will continue in this respect.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,969

LD111745 Tehran IRNA in English 1716 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 11, IRNA — At least ten Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded during clashes in the western battlefronts in the past 24 hours, reported Joint Staff Communique No. 1969 issued Friday.

It said other enemy losses in the western fronts were the destruction of seven heavy weaponry positions and observation posts.

Meanwhile Iraqi artillery fire on the southern city of Abadan damaged 11 homes and shops on Thursday.

The Islamic forces inflicted some casualties and damage on the Iraqi forces in the southern fronts, where the heaviest clashes took place in the Nahr-e Anbar, Talaiyeh and Kushk areas. The enemy forces suffered more losses in the Arvand River front.

The Communique said sporadic artillery fire continued in the northwestern fronts during the same period, while the intensity of fire was greatest in the Sardasht area.

No 1,970*LD121643 Tehran IRNA in English 1626 GMT 12 Jan 85*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 12, IRNA — Iranian forces thwarted an Iraqi attempt Friday to occupy the Minu Island in the Arvand River near Abadan.

The Joint Staff command said in its communique number 1970 Saturday that Iraqi units attacked the Minu Island at 13:40 hours local time Friday, using two pontoon bridges to cross the river but were forced back under heavy Iranian fire.

One of the bridges was completely destroyed and the enemy pulled back the other one.

In other southern fronts, cross-fire between the two sides continued and one enemy engineering vehicle, and parts of their fortifications were destroyed under Iranian bombardment.

In the Western fronts, the Muslim combatants of Iran thwarted Iraqi attempts to reconstruct their bunkers and positions.

Twenty Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and three trucks with their personnel destroyed and eight weaponry positions were destroyed in the area.

In the northwestern front, enemy movements came under Iranian bombardment and were paralyzed in Marivan, Dopazah Heights and Sardasht region.

Iraqi patrols attempted to infiltrate into Iranian territory in this region but were pushed back and their field guns were silenced under Iranian pressure.

Iraqi long range artillery bombarded the city of Abadan Friday damaging 6 houses.

No 1,971*LD131548 Tehran IRNA in English 1543 GMT 13 Jan 85*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — Iranian Air Force planes attacked an Iraqi troop concentration point in the south of Iraq Sunday, inflicting considerable damage and casualties, reported the Army Joint Staff Command.

"At 12:30 p.m. (9:00 GMT) today (January 13th), the brave pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed the Al-Kumayt barracks with a number of their aircraft, 80 kms deep inside Iraqi territory," said Joint Staff Communique No. 1971.

"(The barracks) was a concentration point of the Iraqi forces and after inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the enemy, they (the air force planes) returned safely to their bases."

It said Al-Kumayt was opposite the Iranian border town of Fakkeh, 70 kms west of Shush, in Khuzestan Province.

In the warfronts, the communique said at least 21 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in clashes in the northwestern and

western fronts during the past 24 hours. Eleven Iraqi weaponry positions and one munitions depot were destroyed in the area, it added.

In the southern fronts, the exchange of fire was heaviest in the Nahr-e Anbar and Kushk areas.

Four homes were damaged in Abadan by enemy artillery fire Saturday, the communique said.

Air Force Attacks 'Deep' Inside Iraq*LD141114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jan 85*

[Text] Dear Listeners: We draw your attention to an item we have just received about the operations carried out by the fast fliers of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran deep inside Iraqi territory.

According to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, following the operations of the fast fliers of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday, which resulted in considerable damage and casualties on concentration points of the Iraqi forces stationed in Al-Kumayt, 80 km inside Iraqi territory, at 1025 today the fast fliers of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombarded the military garrison of Rawanduz 45 km inside Iraqi territory in a daring operation. They inflicted damage and casualties on enemy concentration points and destroyed an air defense radar belonging to the enemy.

Iraqi Claims of Maritime Targets Attack 'False'*LD141036 Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Jan 85*

["Iraqi Claim Proves False" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Bushehr, Jan. 14, IRNA — The two large naval targets which Iraqi regime claimed its aircraft hit in the Persian Gulf Sunday, turned out to be a small fishing boat.

The fishing boat was hit at around 13:00 hours local time (10:30 GMT), and was slightly damaged, the fishermen were unharmed.

The Iraqi military communique of Sunday night said that several Iraqi aircraft in a successful operation had hit two large naval targets.

UN Team Studies Iraqi Attack on Khuzestan*LD121857 Tehran IRNA in English 1756 GMT 12 Jan 85*

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Pr., Jan. 12, IRNA — A United Nations fact-finding team returned to Ahvaz today and immediately started a thorough study of the remains of the bombs and rockets used by the Iraqi Air Force in its recent attacks against villages in Khuzestan Province.

The team, which includes two military experts and a political official, studied the remains at a combat engineering unit in one of the southern military operational headquarters.

Last week, the team made a two-day visit and centered its investigation on the civilian victims of the Iraqi attacks and the damage inflicted on a number of villages in Dasht-e Azadegan valley.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Red Cross

*GF131841 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 Jan 85*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced in a communique today that Mr Alexander Haig, chief of the International Red Cross Committee, made a one-sided baseless statement recently when he submitted the committee's annual report on the Iranian authorities' treatment of Iraqi prisoners of war.

The communique said that these statements come at a time when the Islamic Republic of Iran, with good intention, invited the UN secretary general to send a delegation of international experts and lawyers to inspect the situation of the prisoners of war in both Iraq and Iran. This delegation began its mission in Iraq last Friday. The communique added that the Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry expresses its astonishment for such a political and propagandist uproar by the International Red Cross committee and its regret for such hasty and irresponsible statements, stressing that such stands and arbitrary judgments increases the support of the International Red Cross Committee for the Iraqi regime.

The Foreign Ministry expressed the hope in its communique that the UN secretary general's delegation will carry out its mission without paying any attention to such political and propagandist uproar.

Patience With Iraq 'Running Out'; Offensive Near

*LD131056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0740 GMT 13 Jan 85*

[From the "Program of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran"]

[Text] Once again the cowardly Saddamists stretched their arms out of their sleeve of rascality to commit further crimes, shedding the blood of our innocent people in border regions. The Ba'thist mercenaries, whose records of atrocities pounding defenseless civilian areas and massacring innocent people is as black as Satan's heart, this time demonstrated their feebleness and despair in the face of the brave warriors of the army of Islam by attacking rural areas of Bostan. The dimensions of these crimes by the Saddamists and the intensification of peace-seeking slogans are so contradictory that they reveal the depth of hypocrisy and dissimulation of Baghdad's ruling regime.

Our ummah, which is aware of the cowardly Ba'thists' record and has suffered countless bereavements as a result of their wickedness, is aware that it is in the nature of Saddam's regime to bomb residential areas. These are the same criminals who proudly fire their missiles, donated by the East and the West, on civilian people and stockpile napalm bombs in order to destroy our border cities. But did they not learn a lesson from the previous

retaliation by the combatants of Islam? Is that why they are going to the extreme of feebleness and wickedness? Was it not the Ba'thist regime who promised the UN not to attack residential areas? Why is massacring innocent people the top priority on the agenda of this regime's insane deeds? Although the answers to these questions are known and clear, one should relate Saddam's recent deeds — that is, the bombing of residential areas — with the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran is running out of patience and its huge offensive is near, the outcome of which will bring the Iraqi ruling Ba'thists nothing but abjectness and ruin.

Japanese Foreign Ministry Official Visits Tehran

LD111806 Tehran IRNA in English 1306 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 11, IRNA — Director General of the Middle East and Africa section of Japan's Foreign Ministry Wasuke Miyake, arrived here Friday for an official visit.

Wasuke Miyake was welcomed at Tehran Mehrabad Airport by the Iranian Foreign Ministry officials.

Briefed on Iraqi War

LD121954 Tehran IRNA in English 1859 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 12, IRNA — Iran today briefed the visiting Japanese Foreign Ministry official on the recent Iraqi violations of the June 12 agreement on halting attacks against civilians.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Abdabili also spoke on Iraq's refusal to return two Iranian passenger planes hijacked to Baghdad and Iraq's use of chemical weapons in a meeting with the Japanese director general for Middle East and Africa, Wasuke Miyake.

On talks on bilateral ties, both officials expressed a desire to further expand trade, oil and economic relations.

The Japanese official arrived in Tehran on Friday.

Political, Economic Ties Discussed

LD121944 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran Jan. 12, IRNA — Wasuke Miyake, the visiting Japanese Foreign Ministry official met Ali Ahani, the Iranian Foreign Ministry's director general of Asian and Oceanic Affairs. The two sides discussed political, cultural and economic ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Japan. Miyake who is the director general of the Middle East and African Affairs in the Japanese Foreign Ministry arrived in Tehran Friday.

Confers With Velayati

LD131157 Tehran IRNA in English 1110 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — Wasuke Miyake, the visiting director-general for African and Middle Eastern countries at the Japanese Foreign Ministry today met and conferred with Dr. 'Ali

Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting the Japanese official conveyed a message to Dr. Velayati from his Japanese counterpart.

The Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, in his message, stressed the need for further expansion of mutual ties between the two countries specially in political, economic and cultural fields.

The Iranian foreign minister told Miyake who arrived in Tehran last Friday that because of their ancient civilization and mutual understanding, friendly relations between Iran and Japan could grow deeper. He also stressed the importance of technical and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Vehicle Production Discussed

LD132040 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — Japan and Iran today discussed a joint automobile and motorcycle production venture today.

Massoud Karbasian, Iran's deputy minister of heavy industries told the visiting Japanese Foreign Ministry official, Wasuke Miyake, that Iran could cooperate with Japan in the domestic production of four-wheel drive automobiles, motorcycles, boilers and copper industries.

Miyake expressed his country's interest in expanding cooperation with Iran and discussed means of implementing the existing bilateral agreements.

Karbasian said heavy industries in Iran have greatly expanded after the 1979 Islamic Revolution. The growth of heavy industries in the current Iranian year (1984-85) was seven percent higher compared to last year, he said.

Wasuke Miyake Departs

LD132045 Tehran IRNA in English 1638 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — Director general of Japan's Foreign Ministry in charge of Africa and the Middle East,

Wasuke Miyake, left Tehran at the end of a three-day official visit here today.

Before his departure, Miyake said Japan had no intention to mediate in the war between Iraq and Iran.

"Japan has stated its position on this matter (war) in the past and it has never had the intention" to mediate, he said.

The Japanese official expressed pleasure at his visit and noted that during his stay, he had discussed various topics in relation with the Iraq-Iran war with the Iranian officials.

He said during talks, the Iranian officials explained Iraq's violation of international conventions and its deployment of lethal chemical weapons against the Iranian troops as well as its bombardment of residential quarters in Iran.

Miyake also said Iran and Japan were to expand their relations in other areas involving closer collaboration between the private sectors in the two countries.

In his talks with the Iranian officials, Miyake discussed topics in relation with the exchange of experts in technical and sporting fields.

Revolutionaries Attack Afghan, Soviet Troops

LD121149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] A column of joint Soviet and Afghan government forces in Nimruz Province has been attacked by Afghan Muslim revolutionaries. According to a report received from Afghanistan, during that 3-hour attack 30 government troops and Soviet soldiers were either killed or wounded. In addition, two of their tanks and vehicles were destroyed by Afghan Muslim revolutionaries.